

## BY THE MAIL.

From the Philadelphia True American, of April 6.

### LIEUTENANT HOWELL.

Lieutenant FRANKLIN E. Howell, killed in the engagement on board the United States frigate President, was a son of the late Governor Howell, of New Jersey. When about four years old, he had the misfortune to lose his father, whose loss, however, was in a great measure made up to him by General Franklin Davenport, of Woodbury, who took him into his family, and treated him with all the affection of a kind and tender parent. Under the more immediate care and instruction of Miss Deborah Davenport, sister to the General, he received the rudiments of his moral and religious education, which had an abiding effect on him. His literary acquirements, in which he had made considerable progress, were obtained in the Woodbury Academy. He was entered a midshipman in the United States service, under Commodore Decatur, some time in the year 1811, in which capacity his conduct was such as to acquire him the esteem of his equal and superior officers, and to recommend him to the attention of the government, who in the year 1814, conferred on him the rank of Lieutenant. In his disposition he was amiable, in his deportment moral, in his manners unusually polite and gentlemanly, in his office firm and brave. Such was this young gentleman, who fell in the late destructive war, at the early age of eighteen, in bravely defending the flag of his country. Thus have been blasted the fond hopes and pleasing expectations of many kind parents and friends, by this worse than useless war. He has left a large circle of relations, friends and acquaintances to lament his premature death; but while they mourn, they have the consolation to reflect that he fell in undauntedly discharging his official duty.

From the Centinel.

MR. RUSSELL—As the rapid growth of our manufactures was the grand argument and offset with the administration and its friends, for the destruction of commerce—it is hoped that all those unfortunate manufacturers, who next in turn are to be shackled and hampered, will make a fair and correct statement to the public of the *beneficial encouragement* they have received from the fostering hand of government.

As you have published the statement of a Hatter, please to insert that of a Tallow Chandler. The Tax on Mould Candles is three cents per pound, which is equal to 17 per cent. *ad valorem*.—400 pounds is a day's work for one Chandler, which is 12 dollars tax.—If four Chandeliers are employed the tax will be 48 dollars per day. Some of the largest factories have manufactured (before democracy ruled) 300,000 pounds in one season; the tax on that amount would be 9000 dollars. Now, fir, if these Candles, while burning, should be so fortunate as to throw any light upon the dark conduct of our misrulers; or if they will help the people to see the acts of a prejudiced and wicked administration in their true colors—the tax will be cheerfully paid by

### A TALLOW CHANDLER.

It is announced that the *National Intelligencer*, will in future be more dedicated to literary and less to political subjects. Is this indicative of the appointment of a new court editor? It is believed that the matter is all settled, and that *Peter Porcupine*, alias *Cobbet*, is to receive that important and arduous task (for to support such men and measures is certainly an arduous task) and that he is expected before the next meeting of Congress. *Mr. Gallatin* it is said has all the credit of converting this hardened lunger against democracy; what were the arguments he urged remain a secret, and probably will ever remain so, being, it is supposed, of that sort, of which no note is ever made.

Norfolk Ledger.

PHILADELPHIA APRIL 20.

Arrived this day, sloop Frolic, Burns, from Nassau, (New Providence.) Sailed 9th inst. No late advices from Europe. The importation of provisions, &c. from the United States, except in British vessels, is prohibited after the 16th of this month (April), by an order in council, in all the British islands.

The trial of the mutineers on board the letter-of-marque *Schr. Vixen*, of this port, has been progressing the last two days before the Circuit Court of the U. States, now sitting in this city. The jury will probably agree on a verdict this day.

### "The Poor Soldier's Complaint."

PORTSMOUTH, MARCH 31, 1815.

On or about the first of July 1814, I

enlisted as a private soldier, under Lt. Greenough of the 4th U. S. Infantry, to serve during the war, for which he promised me 50 dollars bounty down, 50 when mustered, and 24 at the end of the war, and 160 acres of land when I should be honorably discharged.

Soon after my enlistment, Portsmouth was threatened by the enemy, and Lt. Greenough was ordered to march to Portsmouth to assist in the defence of that place, where we have remained till this date.

I have been mustered twice, conformable to law, by the proper officers; and now, because I did not "join my regiment," which was at Plattsburg at the time I was guarding Portsmouth, they say I am not entitled to the 74 dollars retained bounty, and land; and before the paymaster would give me his due bill for my wages due, I was obliged to sign a receipt, with forty or fifty others that enlisted at the same time I did, acknowledging we had received all our bounty, &c. and what is still worse, we have been obliged to sell our due bills at 14 per cent discount, to save us from begging our bread on the road to our homes.

I do not wish it to be understood, that Lt. Greenough had any thing to do with the business, more than to make out the necessary papers; for Capt. Way was the mustering officer, and Cutter stood by, to give his due bill for our receipt, to be paid in such kind of money as he should receive of the U. States.

Now if this order is not in the face and eyes of the law, I do not understand the law; for the law says, after a recruit shall have been mustered he shall be entitled to the 50 dollars retained bounty, and the 24 dollars at the war's end. The words, "join the regiment," are all a farce; for I might have been in the service seven years, and not have "joined my regiment," for there are thousands now in the army that have been in the service for two years, and have never "joined their regiment."

Yours, J. G.—d.

P. S. You will excuse my bad writing, for I am nothing but a common soldier, and in great haste.

J. G.

We have also a communication from one, who signs himself "A sailor in the Adams Corvette," giving a detail of his hardships and wrongs—being driven by the war from his usual employment on board merchant vessels to serve in the navy; and finally, he states, "I was discharged in Portsmouth, having a jacobin bill for my pay, and obliged to give one half for the other, before I could get any money."—So ends the war for "sailor's Rights."—*Salem Gaz.*

BOSTON, APRIL 22.

### FROM SPAIN.

A letter from Cadiz, dated January 16, 1815, says "Mr. Ewing lately appointed our minister near King Ferdinand, wrote from Paris to the Spanish Secretary of the State, and asked for a passport to come to Madrid in his official capacity; but I understand he received for answer, 'That His Catholic Majesty would not receive any Minister or Ambassador from America, so long as the minister from Spain to the United States was not received or acknowledged there, although his Catholic Majesty was desirous to strengthen the bonds of sincere and generous amity with the United States.' The answer given to 'Mr. Morris, at Cadiz, by the late Regency of Spain, and the one he received afterwards at Madrid from the King's ministers, were predicated on the same grounds; and it is said, that instructions have been sent to the Spanish minister in America, to make known to the President this resolution of his Catholic Majesty."

It appears by several Bermuda articles, that the British on receiving the news of ratified Peace, promptly evacuated the Mobile country; and that the troops and vessels had arrived at Havana, Jamaica and Bermuda, on their return to England. Major Nichols, and some Indian Kings and Chiefs, had been landed at Apalachicola, in West-Florida. All the British vessels had been recalled from the American coast.

### VIENNA CONGRESS.

We learn, says the New York Gazette, from a gentleman who was about three weeks since in the West-India Islands, that accounts had been received there from France, that it was not expected that the Congress of Vienna would soon settle the affairs of the Continent—some difficulties having arisen respecting the Grand Seigneur; the Emperor of Russia, it was said, having insisted on the cession to him of a part of Turkey.

On the first of April, the Ohio was much higher than had been known for many years past. It had encroached upon a number of houses in the lower part of Cincinnati, had compelled some of the inhabitants to abandon their habitations, and was still rising.

The village of Columbia was entirely overflowed, and the inhabitants had retired to the high ground.

From the Commercial Advertiser of Friday. Captain Wysham, of the schooner Amphion, who arrived at Baltimore on Wed-

nesday, in 10 days from Porto Rico, informs that the Islands of St. Thomas and St. Croix were delivered up to the Danes early in the present month.

[From the National Intelligencer, April 21]

WASHINGTON, APRIL 20.

We understand that the first squadron, consisting of the frigates *Guerriere*, *Constellation* and *Macedonian*, the sloops *Onorio* and *Alert*, the brig *Epervier*, and the light vessels *Firefly*, *Flambeau*, *Spitfire*, *Spark*, and *Torch*, designed to the Mediterranean, will be commanded by Commodore Decatur, and the second, to consist of the Independence, of seventy four guns, two or three frigates, the sloop *Erie*, and several smaller vessels, which will soon follow, by Commodore Wm Rainbridge.

On a junction of the two squadrons, Commodore Decatur will, probably, return to the United States.

BALTIMORE, APRIL 18.

Yesterday afternoon a most unfortunate accident occurred at the Cotton Factory of Messrs. R. & A. M. Kim, adjoining this city; the engineer was caught between two of the large iron wheels, which nearly cut or rather tore him asunder and put an immediate period to his existence.

Sunday morning about one o'clock, a wooden building used as a cooper's shop, at the head of Smith's wharf, was discovered to be on fire, and with its contents was consumed—the exertions of the fire companies saved the adjoining houses from injury; circumstances induce a belief that it was the work of an incendiary.

The Naval Court of inquiry sitting at New-York, are, it is said, to investigate the causes of the loss of the *Prolic* and *Rattlesnake*, as well as that of the *President*. HENRY WHEATON Esq is Judge Advocate.

The Worcester Gazette, states, that a late Grand Democratic Convention in that county, whose proceedings were published with a p.m.pous string of Resolutions, was composed of twenty-four persons and no more.

The Washington, arrived at Alexandria, from Nassau, N. P. has brought the Proclamation of the Governor prohibiting the importation of provisions from America after the 16th of April, 1815. Similar instructions have been issued to all the Governors of the West-India Islands, by the British Government.

A letter from Capt. Mercer, commanding a company from Wilkes county in Gen. McIntosh's detachment, says, the news of peace was received very soon after the enemy got possession of fort Bowyer and before they could make an attack on the town of Mobile; the Georgia troops had arrived a day or two before—many of them were sick—the following deaths have occurred:

Thomas Morgan and Jonathan Montgomery of Capt. Mercer's company—Mr. Brazile of Capt. Anderson's company—Mr. Young of the artillery—George Allen and Uriah Jennings, of Capt. H. Lane's company—Wiley Hancock and Nicholas Garret of Capt. Garrison's company—Edmond Carlisle of Capt. S. Lane's company—and Thomas Covington, a wagoner from Lincoln county.

### TRADE TO PORTO RICO.

The Intendant of the Island of Porto Rico, has opened a liberal trade with the United States, under the following regulations:—Flour to pay \$1 25, including all expenses; corn or rye meal 50 cents per bush. Provisions, bread, flesh or fish, 8 per cent *ad valorem*; soap, candles, starch, house furniture, same duty; implements of industry, machines, seeds, raw materials, horses for labour or pleasure, free: all other merchandise to pay 12 per cent *ad val.* Produce exported in American vessels, to pay 7 per cent *ad val.* Tonnage duties, 25, instead of 50 cts. To these regulations, it is added, "that every protection and assistance will be extended to American citizens trading in that place; and should any doubts hereafter arise on the construction of these regulations, the decision shall be in favour of the American citizens. Bills of Health are required at all seasons."

It is said, that Gen. Jackson, on the receipt of the ratification of peace, proclaimed a pardon for all military offences, and ordered the immediate discharge of all persons confined under such charges.

The importance and value of St. Domingo to France, may be appreciated by the following statement from official documents.

Importation into France from St. Domingo in 1788.

	Lbs.	Value in Livres.
Clayed Sugars	113,627,300	54,463,454
Raw do	80,913,400	26,614,895
Coffee	72,361,900	58,801,814
Cotton	6,978,600	15,470,536
Indigo	1,694,500	15,233,515
Cocoa and dye woods, and other articles		5,328,818

Livres Tournols, more than 36 millions of dollars. In the same year the colony imported from France in value a little more than 152 millions livres, tournois, or about 30 millions of dollars.—*Norfolk Ledger.*

### FOREIGN MISSIONS.

We understand, that on the third Wednesday in June, Five Missionaries, Messrs. James Richards, Horatio Bardwell, Daniel Poor, Edward Warren, and Benjamin C. M'igs will be ordained at Newburyport; that the three former will go, soon after, to the East, and the two latter, probably to the West.

Portsmouth Oracle.

## Portland:

Monday, May 1, 1815.

### REMARKABLE!—if true.

After being without intelligence from Europe for months, reported NEWS of high importance has been received by an arrival from Rochelle, which, if correct, is truly astonishing, and affords matter for much conjecture and speculation. Many believe the report in its fullest extent; and some pretend to say that they have contemplated such an event. That the partisans of Mr. Madison have uniformly wished to see Bonaparte on the throne of France again, is abundantly evident from the sorrow and regret which they expressed at his overthrow, as well as at the joy and satisfaction they now universally manifest at the idea and hope they now have of his coming into power and authority again. If Bonaparte has a second time usurped the government of France, it is not more to be wondered at, than the fact, that he was permitted to retire, in safety, to a neighboring Island, and at the same time, furnished with the means of keeping alive a party in his interest ready, at any moment, to seize upon every circumstance and event that might favour a man of his unbounded ambition. But the question is, can this account of Bonaparte's landing at Frejus with only 600 men, and in a few days collecting an army of 80,000, and in so short a time as 22 days be able to reach Paris, a distance of between 6 and 700 miles be correct? We do not believe it, unless the People of France are generally in his favour. If this is the case, they are not only fit, but deserve to be ruled with a rod of iron; and Bona is the character best qualified and disposed to exercise it over them with a witness.

The report alluded to, is extracted from the Boston Palladium of Friday last, as follows:—

### IMPORTANT REPORT.

Mr. HENRY BIGELOW arrived in town on Wednesday night, in the N. York mail stage, and has given the following important information. He has stated it, as nearly as possible, as related to him by Mr. Pond, brother of the Master of the *Sine Qua Non*, who had just come on shore.

Both Capt. Pond and his brother were well known to Passengers in the Stage, who represented them as gentlemen of very respectable characters, and on whom strict reliance might be placed.

The *Sine Qua Non*, Pond, master, in 26 days from Rochelle for New-York, arrived at Milford, (Con) on Tuesday evening, and brings intelligence, that on the 28th of Feb. BONAPARTE landed at Frejus, in France, with 600 men, and erected his standard, to which many of the neighboring people flocked.—Marshall Macdonald was ordered to oppose him with 25,000 men, who, on seeing BONAPARTE in person, threw down their arms, and refused to obey the orders of Macdonald, who then fled for Paris, and his men joined the standard of Bonaparte.

BONAPARTE immediately commenced his march for Paris, and was joined on the road by many others, so that on the 20th of March, he entered Paris without opposition, at the head of 80,000 men, having previously issued proclamations to the French people, and offered to Louis XVIII. liberty to depart for England.

The Congress at Vienna on hearing of the landing of BONAPARTE, and the disaffection of Macdonald's men, broke up, and the Allied Sovereigns immediately departed for their own Kingdoms.

The above is indeed an Extraordinary Report. If Bonaparte is again master of France, miracles continue. The report itself certainly shews that he has made new and great efforts, and that commotions have recently or do exist in France. We have heretofore understood that many of the French troops were in favor of Napoleon; but those citizens not friendly to Louis XVIII. have not been considered partial to Bonaparte. The French Republicans were against both. It has been often asserted that Napoleon was always extremely unpopular in the south of France.

The *Sine Qua Non* touched at Milford, where Mr. Pond boarded her. She then proceeded for N. York, where she is supposed to have arrived on Wednesday. It is reported she had a Proclamation of Bonaparte's on board. If he is gone to Paris again in power, no doubt, he issued many Proclamations, on his way & there. The distance from Frejus to Paris is 687 miles.

When Soult was appointed Minister of War by Louis XVIII. Macdonald, succeeded him in the command of the army of Brittany, which is much further from Frejus than Paris is. There has long been a depot of French troops at Dijon, Lyons and Toulon.

A gentleman from Bermuda, reports having read in a paper of that place, a rumor that Napoleon had gone from Elba in a Swedish vessel, and had landed at Naples.

Frejus is the place where Bonaparte landed, when he returned from Egypt.

A gentleman at New-York, from St. Jago de Cuba, informs, that he saw in the London papers, (which were in Feb. 18,) that the Vienna Congress had broken up abruptly—having divided upon the division of the Turkish empire, in consequence of which, a hot press for sailors, and active recruiting for soldiers, had taken place in England.

Another Report.—Capt. Kelly, arrived at Baltimore from Havana, states that it was reported at the latter place, that accounts from England to the 15th of February had been received mentioning that the Congress of Vienna had broken up, and a rupture was expected, and that Russia was organizing a large army, determined to retain the Empire of Poland.

If Napoleon has again mounted the Throne of the Bourbons, we may soon expect to hear of the revival of his "System Continental," and that he "loves the Americans;" and, to require that they must again put into operation their restrictive energies, such as non-importation, non-intercourse, embargoes, and the like about "Free trade and sailors Rights," will be acted over again in a second "glorious" war, if the men of the twelfth Congress can get into power once more.

### CONFIRMATION.

After our paper went to press we received further additional information as fully confirms the correctness of the preceding report of Bonaparte's having landed at Frejus; that the troops under Macdonald joined him refusing to obey their commander; that then Bonaparte proceeded on his march to Paris, collecting an army, and issuing Proclamations to the French People, and permitting Louis the 18th to retire to England. On his arrival in the Capital he reassumed the Government with little or no opposition.

The *Paris Chronicle* of the 22d of March, contains some comments on the recent change, mentioning on the preceding day, the Emperor Napoleon reviewed the troops then in Paris, amounting to 12,000, accompanied by Gen. Bertrand, who attended him during his residence at Elba, which occupied the space of an hour; after which he was escorted, and the Infantry filed off before him. During this scene the cry was "Live the Emperor!" "Live our General!"

At this time, Bonaparte's principal force, 75,000, was in the environs of Auxerre and Sens, a distance short of 100 miles, approaching Paris. Bonaparte has appointed Cambaceres, the Arch-Chancellor of the Empire—the Duke of Bassano (Marc) Secretary of State. (Talleyrand held his office under Louis the XVIII. but he was then at Vienna.) Marshal Prince of Ecouchy, (Duroc) is appointed minister at war, in lieu of Soult, who held the office under Louis. Many other appointments are mentioned. The papers detailing events previous and subsequent to the 21st of March, were on board the *Sine Qua Non*, bound to New-York. Their contents will be received in the course of this week.

It appears by a paragraph taken from a London paper of March the 17th, that the movement of Bonaparte were known in England, by an observation of Lord Gray's in the House of Peers, when he expressed a hope that the country would not interfere in the internal affairs of France.

The British sloop of war Favorite, which sailed out the ratified Treaty of Peace, arrived in England, March 19th.

### Forty Thousand Dollars of Good Luck.

No. 14,533, which came out the Capital Prize, Forty Thousand Dollars in the New-York Book of Health Lottery, is, we understand, the property of Mr. WILLIAM P. DAVIS and another Gentleman, industrious and enterprising citizens of this town. This instance of "Good Luck" is peculiarly fortunate, as it will enable them to get out of certain embarrassments, arising from a want of a little of that which has the image and superscription of Bank Bills.

For the Portland Gazette.

The prevalence of the notion, which was combated in our last number, would be dangerous in the extreme; and the propagators of it are often chargeable with the most malicious intentions against the peace and order of society. All honest men cannot but unite in the abhorrence and denunciation of those, who knowingly scatter seeds of turbulence and sedition among the people.

But there is an error, as it appears to us of a different kind, originating in a very different source, and fostered by a different class of citizens. We hear it said, that the American Republic must ere long experience the fate of all ancient Republics; and that, in the decline and fall of Greece and Rome, we may read our own sickness and death. Such forebodings do not spring from ambition. They are the children of the companions of sensible minds; the attendants of that amiable melancholy and generous patriotism, which will ever command respect and esteem.

His opinion to me appears not only founded, but to have an inauspicious influence upon our political society. To the ruin of the Commonwealth was a crime of Rome. However it may affect society, it must be a very unwelcome guest, on its account, to the individual, who entertains it. The reasoning which seems to establish it, the opinion, has its foundation laid deep in the principles of our nature. The conclusion is logical; but the premises are false. What has happened once upon fair experience, may be expected again in like circumstances. If our circumstances were precisely like those of the Romans, and our government precisely the same in form and spirit, and could we ascertain this, then we might expect the same fate. But how different all these! They are so widely different from the principles of our nature, that seem to admit of comparison, but in shape, passions, and affections of human nature, viz: to invite attention to some of the great differences in the circumstances of the two nations. The institutions of the two nations, before us is almost boundless. I do not pretend to survey it. We will make a short excursion only to a few of the differences, and point out a few of the